

UNION LABOR DEPARTMENT

Under the Auspices
of the
OGDEN TRADES ASSEMBLY

Address all Communications to
W. M. PIGGOTT, Editor,
375 Twenty-fourth Street.

JUDGE NOT.

"Judge not that ye be not judged," is the word of caution and wisdom given to the world more than nineteen hundred years ago, and it is sound logic then, is proven by history; that it is sound logic now, is proven by experience. From the same source of authority we hear these words: "Whereof by their fruits ye shall know them." If our lives were made to conform more nearly to these teachings in our treatment of, and our attitude toward, others, how much better this world would be. We are so prone to pass judgment upon the actions of others, without first considering the motives prompting those actions, or the environments of the individual. Appearances are sometimes very misleading. It is better that we reserve "judgment" until we see the "fruits." The most delicious fruit that I ever ate, I plucked from the most treacherous, gnarled and twisted tree that I ever saw; while some of the most inferior fruit came from some of the most beautiful and symmetrical trees in the orchard. And it is so with individuals. How often have we seen the man or woman, inferior in outward appearance, inferior in education, even mediocre in intellect, and whose actions did not measure up to the standard set by so-called society, wielding a wonderful influence for good with their associates, while on the other hand we have seen, and by no means infrequently, those possessing the most brilliant minds, the most highly educated, the most exquisite in personal appearance, and sometimes coming of the best families, wielding the most diabolical and shameful influences, and leading the most profligate lives.

It is said that "actions speak louder than words," and that is true; but there is something that speaks louder than either, and that is the "look." The "look" is the real source of influence, either good or bad. So let us not "judge" by outward appearances, but wait for the development of the "fruits." Let us be not hasty in censure, but rather excuse until results show there is no more room for excuse.

These same rules are just as applicable to societies or organizations of every kind as they are to individuals. Oftentimes we find these institutions being condemned because of the actions or utterances of some of their members. This is notably so in the case of trades unions and labor organizations of various kinds. How many times are unions condemned when they have been compelled to resort to the strike, or to their ancient and evil, in order to enforce justice? How many times have these same unions been censured because of the actions of some of their members, both in times of strikes and peace? How many times have they been condemned because they "stand by" a member, and fight to the "last ditch" in order that he may receive justice. If he is innocent, we desire his vindication; if guilty, then let him be punished by the law, and not by the union. Let us not condemn crime. There are none who are more severe in condemnation; but they "stand by" a member, and fight to the "last ditch" in order that he may receive justice. If he is innocent, we desire his vindication; if guilty, then let him be punished by the law, and not by the union. Let us not condemn crime. There are none who are more severe in condemnation; but they "stand by" a member, and fight to the "last ditch" in order that he may receive justice.

These are only outward appearances, and are very misleading. It is a wrong idea that we believe in strikes; neither do we believe in using brutal methods in enforcing our demands. The strike is employed only when conditions have become unbearable, and all peaceful means of settlement have been exhausted. Labor unions do not condone crime. There are none who are more severe in condemnation; but they "stand by" a member, and fight to the "last ditch" in order that he may receive justice. If he is innocent, we desire his vindication; if guilty, then let him be punished by the law, and not by the union. Let us not condemn crime. There are none who are more severe in condemnation; but they "stand by" a member, and fight to the "last ditch" in order that he may receive justice.

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There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt.—Ecclesiastes.

A QUESTION.

The question, How could the value of skilled and unskilled labor be determined under Socialism? proceeds from a confusion of thought engendered by capitalist conditions. Under capitalist conditions production is kept far below the point it could reach, and that would supply an abundance to all. Under such conditions the pretext of skilled and unskilled labor is raised to justify starvation wages for the latter. That this is only a pretext appears clearly from the instances, such as lace-makers, weavers, etc., who often get below the wages of unskilled laborers. The cause for the establishment of a difference between skilled and unskilled labor (the insufficiency of the present production) would be absent in the Socialist Republic. Abundance would be possible for all. From that moment the principle would assert itself that, if it takes 2 to multiply with 10 to so as to produce the needed 20, then 2 is as important a factor as 10—in other words, if "unskilled" labor is needed to co-operate with "skilled" labor in order to produce the needed abundance, then both sorts of labor are entitled to equal consideration.

BELLAMY'S COACH, OR WORSE, IN THE SENATE.

The heated senate session of June 22, when the hides and leather schedules were under debate, and the "free riders" and the "lower riders" and the "higher riders"—all "in the interest of American labor"—were exhausted with long speeches and profound critical discussions of the country's condition, and just before the taking of the vote, Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, usually called "Bob" Taylor, took the floor and delivered a little speech of which the following typical passage is the key note.

"I have watched with deepest interest the storm which has been raging on the other side of this chamber, not upon the question of whether high tariff is right or wrong, but upon how high a rate the American people will bear in those other days before the last election when the Republican party was a walking petition and a living prayer, and when millions of streams poured from the lips of its orators like molasses from the bung-hole of a barrel. (Laughter.)

"I have been silent not for lack of inclination to plunge into the discussion, but because I have been overawed by the fierceness of argument and by the keen flashes of repartee, which have thrilled me and filled me with fantastic terrors no mortal ever felt before. (Laughter.)

"I have watched with admiration as I watched the shepherd senator from Wyoming (Warren) drive the wolves from the fold, with wool in their teeth, but without the loss of a single Wyoming sheep. (Laughter.) I have retreated to the cloakroom when the impetuous senator from Utah (Smoot) flouted his mercerized skirts in the face of the senate and brandished his German razors in the air. (Laughter.)

"I have watched New York, New England and Pennsylvania, re-enforced by Illinois and the Pacific slope, throw their battle lines and close in on the rebels of the Middle West, and crush the spirit of secession against high tariff, once more letting down the bars of opportunity, and joyously hugging the Goddess of Liberty, as the big fat calf of the East once more bounds forward to the flowing udder of the West, and rolls his eyes and wiggles his tail in speechless bliss as he draws his daily tariff bounty. (Laughter.)

"All these storms have blown for the honor and glory of protection. All these battles have been fought to preserve the dignity of labor. O labor, labor, how many crimes have been committed in the name of labor! On protection, how often are thy garments made the cloak of greed!"

Such language may be witty, it may be, however, strangely out of place considering the solemnity of the previous speeches and the important subject at issue.

ble and who lined up with the bosses as against the men, are now very sore at their bargain as many of them are out of work because buildings are stop-

ped for want of other tradesmen. This is a case of the "biter being bitten," and no one is to go to for relief. Maybe, someday, he will learn.

Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all communications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Herrick Avenue.

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The furthest Bellamy went in his description of the conduct of those who rode on top of the coach was that they "critically discussed the merits of the straining team." He does not remotely indicate that there were any "Bob Taylors" there, who cracked jokes among themselves, upon themselves, and thereby upon the "straining team," and a lot of other "Bob Taylors" who copied the jokes.

Has Bellamy's coach taken on board some surgeons of the class that are said to crack jokes at the expense of the patient they are operating on?

ANSWER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Give the Laborer the Full Product of His Labor, the Only Way to Solve Wages Question.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—If President Wilson of Princeton never knew anything about the Labor Question before he delivered his ridiculous baccalaureate address last June, he must assuredly know a good deal now, if he has followed up the many replies to his absurd remarks.

One of the best of these replies appeared recently in the Daily Journal of this city, and runs in part as follows: "Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton university, adverted to labor unionism in his baccalaureate address this year, and if he is correctly reported, called it the industrial menace of the nation. He spoke of the alleged practice in the labor unions of 'standardizing' the day's work, and of making the output of the poorest workman the standard. This, he reported, tends to cut down industrial efficiency and to cripple the nation in the race for commercial supremacy.

"Like most college men, Dr. Wilson fails or refuses to look the real problem in the face. Trade unionism is a symptom, not a disease. When labor is unorganized it never organizes. When natural opportunities for self-employment are so free that all men may employ themselves at will, the labor union is unheard of. When placer mines were open to the first comer in California, and later in Alaska, there were no miners' unions. No man cared whether he held a job or not. If he lost his job, he staked out a claim. But when all the mines went under private ownership, the miners organized. The Western Federation of Miners is the fruit of fenced-off opportunities.

"As to restriction of output, Dr. Wilson should remember that such efficient machinery is now used, and laborers work such long hours, that when all are at work they make things faster than the world can buy them. Output must be cut down. How to do it is the question. The employer prefers to do it by employing a small force of more efficient men; but this leaves many out of work. The labor unionist prefers to do it by shorter hours of work. Failing in this, he may, and in many instances does, reduce output by less work per unit of

time. How could Dr. Woodrow Wilson do it? "By such a readjustment of things that the laborer would receive the full product of his labor, the necessity for restriction would disappear. Laborers everywhere would have their purchases."

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY W. C. T. U.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

MISS FRIEDA DRESSEL,

MRS. U. WAY.

The W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. Montgomery's home at 2065 Washington avenue, Wednesday afternoon, and a very enjoyable time was spent. After the business was transacted a short program was rendered, also a very appetizing lunch was served by the hostess and little friend.

The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Muller at 3050 Porter avenue on Wednesday, August 4th, when we expect our president, Miss Dressel, will be with us. She is now absent on her vacation.

DRY ST. JOHN IS MODEL CITY.

For Three Months No Arrests Have Marred Peace of Hustling Community.

St. Johns, since the advent of prohibition, has become the cleanest city morally in the state of Oregon, according to its chief of police and other city officers. In the past three months not a man or woman has been in jail here, while there is not a blind pig, house of ill repute, gambling den, or other vice in the town. The officials are justly proud of the city.

The last arrest made in the city was when Sheriff Stevens and his deputies arrested a number of hoodlums on the St. Johns car one Saturday night about three months ago. Since then no further trouble has been had.

For some time after the city went "dry" there were a number of habitual drunkards who made it a practice to get their booze in Portland and come home very much intoxicated. As soon as they were let off the car in St. Johns, however, they were put into the jail, and as a result even this has stopped. Most of them have moved away from the city.

"While we may lose a little in population now we are gaining in the long run," said City Attorney Henry Collier yesterday. "Our building permits are growing phenomenally every day and will show a very substantial increase over last year. You don't see anyone on the street who is not engaged in the transaction of his or her business and vagrants are practically unknown. We are putting close to \$250,000 in street improvements this year and next year expect to put fully as much more. Resolutions are coming in every day asking for new improvements and it may even reach the \$300,000 mark before the first of the year. We expect to have the model city of the state in another two years."

THE CHURCHES AND THE SALOONS.

District Attorney Jerome is quoted as saying to a meeting of New York preachers with reference to the enforcement of Sunday laws and the abolition of the saloon evil:

"If you will stick together and get the Baptist and the Methodist communities in the western part of the state to help, you will find that the Republican government is now used, and laborers work such long hours, that when all are at work they make things faster than the world can buy them. Output must be cut down. How to do it is the question. The employer prefers to do it by employing a small force of more efficient men; but this leaves many out of work. The labor unionist prefers to do it by shorter hours of work. Failing in this, he may, and in many instances does, reduce output by less work per unit of

"The churches represent in their total membership, an aggregate property holdings, in their combined intellectual, social and moral influence, enormous power, and are, where united to one end, capable of almost any achievement in the interests of the public. In all the respects named the churches together far outweigh the combined interests of the liquor dealers, and if they acted as harmoniously and solidly together as the latter do, would have no difficulty in accomplishing their purposes. Acting as one strong arm, they could strike a blow at the saloon curse from which it could never recover."

The practical question is, Will the church people unite in plain of campaign, local, municipal, state or national, each according to what is best, and present to the politicians the unyielding front which the saloon power, though beaten again and again, presumes to present to them. The key to victory is just there.

One of the Ogden men was swearing at Salt Lake. "Why do you so hate my town?" asked a Salt Lake man who happened to be present.

"Why shouldn't I hate it?" demanded the angry Ogden man. "When one of our most influential citizens goes down there and engages in building and business, you treat her like a dog."

And then everybody took a stockade frappe.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

At a recent gathering of Sunday school workers this statement was made: "In studying the cause of the great temperance wave sweeping over the country no leader can be found. It seems to have sprung out of the ground as it were. The more we study the subject the more convinced we will be that the real cause was the stand taken by Francis Willard in Pittsburgh twenty years ago, when, before an international lesson committee, she fought for the quarterly temperance lesson and won her point."

Twenty years more of such teaching and it was prophesied every state in the union would be living under prohibition laws. Is this so? Then away with the idea that nothing is being accomplished by our temperance teaching, that the continual presentation is breeding disgust, and that temperance can be taught just as well in the ordinary way. No subject can be taught forcibly by just bringing it in incidentally. John B. Gough said he might have been saved from his years of intemperance if some one had given him a pledge to sign when a boy.

I believe that the great cause of the

ing power so increased that "overproduction" would vanish with "underconsumption." Until men everywhere had all they wanted of everything, labor could go on without an outlet of products. But is Dr. Woodrow Wilson in favor of that?

temperance wave is a combination of forces which have been at work on temperance teaching, namely, the Quarterly Temperance Lesson in the Sunday school, the work of the day school in temperance instruction, the work of the Juvenile Temple, Loyal Temperance Leagues and other temperance societies that have been educating and training the youth. Is not this a time when we can have courage to push the work with vigor? Let us not be weary in well doing. Let us scatter the seed as we get opportunity and rich will be the reward.

The last Sunday in June is Temperance Sunday in every Bible school. Plan to make that day a Red Letter Day for temperance instruction.

Roman Catholics of Holland are deeply interested in temperance work and have many thousands of children enrolled in their temperance bands.

Temperance workers of Sweden are urging that the subject of alcoholism be introduced in the theological schools so that the future religious leaders may be equipped to lead in this reform movement.

Among the provisions of the Licensing Act in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, is the prohibition of the cashing of wage-earners' checks in any public house.

MR. STUBBS ON THE "DRY" LAW.

It Has Made Kansas the Most Prosperous State, the Governor Says.

Topeka, June 13.—The anti-prohibition advocates in the Eastern states are doing much earnest work telling about the iniquities of the Kansas prohibition laws. Every few days Governor Stubbs receives a letter from prohibition friends asking him to answer the statements made by the brewery interests about Kansas prohibition. The governor received such a letter from Edwin G. Hadley of Kansas City a few days ago and has written the following reply:

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date came duly to hand, but the demands upon my time will not permit me to discuss the value of the Prohibition Law at length and especially can I not enter into a literary campaign to counteract the false statements regarding the value and operation of that law circulated in distant states. I believe that these false statements mislead none except those who desire to be deceived.

The fact that Kansas is now and for several years has been the most prosperous state in the Union; that her banks, barns and bins are full to overflowing; that in some of her counties no criminal prosecution for any crime has been had in more than ten years; that 50 per cent of her jails are empty; that 75 per cent of her poor-houses are empty and in many counties have been sold and disposed of as no longer needed; that almost one-third of her entire population is enrolled in public schools and private colleges; that Kansas is a land of plenty and that nowhere on the globe a more sober, happy and prosperous people—all these and a multitude of other facts, as present and past, are compelling serious students of government the world over to search deeply for the causes of our abounding prosperity; and most of these students have correctly divined that the Prohibition Law, and, more particularly, its enforcement, has had much to do with the present prosperous conditions in the Sunflower State. For intoxicating liquors cannot be used for intoxicating liquors cannot be used by the spenders to buy farms, to build homes, to erect business houses, churches, high schools and colleges, nor to buy pianos, motor cars, horses and carriages; yet these material evidences of prosperity are now as common in Kansas as the sunshine itself.

AFTER YOUR BOY.

One of the delegates at a recent temperance convention came suddenly upon a red-faced citizen who evidently had been patronizing the hotel bar. Buttonholing the delegate, the latter said: "What are you fellows trying to do down at the meeting? You are hot temperance, I see by the papers. Do you think you could make a temperance man of me?"

"No," replied the delegate, looking him over from head to foot, with a keen glance, "we evidently couldn't do much for you, but we are after your boy."

"At this unexpected retort the man dropped his peculiar tone and with a serious, 'Well I guess you have the right of it. If somebody had been after me when I was a boy, I should be a better man today. A Good Templar's Lodge that is not after the boys, to get and to hold them, is failing in its mission.'

What is a boy worth? A boy is worth just what he makes him. That let us know that when proper methods are employed the present yield will be doubled. There is not much prospect that in the next century the doctrine of Malthus will be exemplified by seeing this nation lacking for food.

The Smart Boy's Opportunity. In these days farming is becoming more and more a science. The smart boy who stays on the farm instead of going to the city, and who well knows that when proper methods are employed the present yield will be doubled. There is not much prospect that in the next century the doctrine of Malthus will be exemplified by seeing this nation lacking for food.

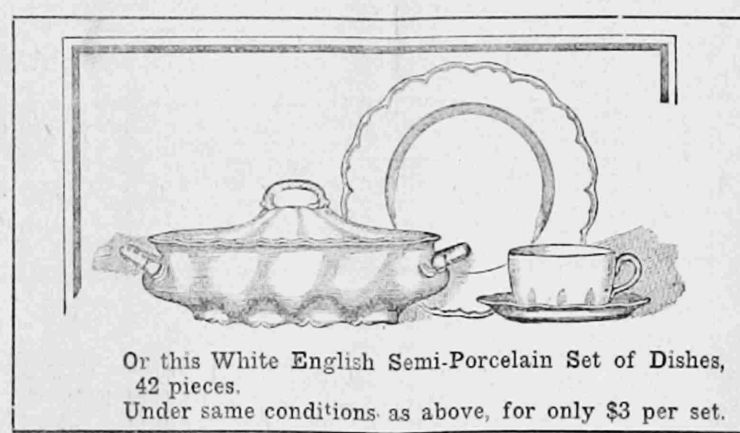
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UNION MEN NOT OPPRESSED.

Every now and again we hear a great howl ascend from some of the would-be friends of the "poor working man." How great are his burdens, and how he is deprived of his many